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with the primitive Germans. Broca's Celtic type is in fact Ligurian, and the Galatæ were true Celts, with the original blonde traits.

D. G. BRINTON.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Senate Committee on International Expositions has reported a bill providing for the representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and recommending an appropriation not to exceed \$500,000. As reported, the bill provides for a Commissioner-General at a salary of \$10,000 a year, an Assistant Commissioner-General at \$6,000, and ten scientific experts at \$2,500 a year each.

A BIOLOGICAL station containing aquaria, laboratories, rooms for collections and library is in course of erection near Sebastopol, on the Black Sea. It is expected that the building will be opened for scientific work during the present year.

THE third circular issued by the general committee of the Seventh International Geological Congress recommends that special attention be given to a unification of geological and petrographic nomenclature. The guide to the excursions is expected to appear immediately, and will extend to about 500 pages, with many maps and illustrations. The free tickets on the railroads will be valid from July 22d to October 17th. It is stated that university students cannot take part in the excursions, but there will doubtless be accommodation for all geologists. The excursions to the Ural regions and to the Crimea are each limited to two hundred persons.

ACCORDING to the New York *Medical Record* the following are the names of those who have been invited to deliver orations at the general sessions of the Moscow Congress: Lauder Brunton, of London, on the 'Relationship between Physiology, Pharmacology, Pathology and Clinical Medicine;' Nicholas Senn, of Chicago, on the 'Diagnosis and Surgical Treatment of Acute Forms of Peritonitis;' Kraft-Ebing, of Vienna, on the 'Etiology of Progressive Paralysis;' Danilevski, of Khartov, on 'The Action of Electric Rays on the Animal Organism at a Distance;' Lombroso, of Turin,

on 'New Horizons in Psychiatry;' Leyden, of Berlin, on the 'Present Modes of Treating Consumptives and their State Control;' Herzen, of Lausanne, on the 'Significance of Physiological Psychology for Medical Education. Robert, of Barcelona, and Lukianov, of St. Petersburg, have not yet announced the titles of their addresses. Virchow, of Berlin, and Roux, of Paris, have been invited to deliver orations, but no word had been received from them by the Moscow committee at the time the above announcement was made.

PROFESSOR M'KENDRICK, of the University of Glasgow, has been awarded the MacDougall-Brisbane prize by the Royal Society of Edinburgh in recognition of his published researches in connection with sound and the phonograph.

DR. HADDON has been granted £300 from the Wort's Travelling Scholars' Fund, of Cambridge University, for an anthropological expedition to the Torres Straits.

PROFESSOR VIRCHOW is at present at Brunn, engaged in examining the prehistoric remains in the neighborhood.

IT is reported that Mr. Edward McIlhenny, accompanied by Mr. W. E. Snyder and Mr. Norman G. Baxton, proposes to leave San Francisco on June 25th for Point Barrow, Alaska. He expects to spend two years making collections of the fauna and flora of north-eastern Alaska. It is said that the collections are for the National Museum and the University of Pennsylvania.

DR. FRITZ MÜLLER, the botanist, died at Blumenau, Brazil, on May 21st, at the age of 76 years. Dr. J. Lewis Smith, formerly clinical professor of the diseases of children in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and the author of many contributions to this subject, died in New York on June 11th, at the age of 69 years. M. Leopold Maney, correspondent of the Paris Academy for geography and navigation, died in May.

THE works of Alvan G. Clark & Sons will be continued under the supervision of Mr. Carl Ludlin, who for twenty-five years has been engaged as a maker of lenses under the firm.

THE Board of Trustees of the University of Rochester have sanctioned the establishment of

a fresh-water biological station at Hemlock Lake, under the direction of Professor Charles W. Dodge.

AN International Congress of Librarians will be held in London from 13th to 16th of July. Dr. Melvil Dewey will be one of the representatives of the United States government.

THERE has recently been opened at the Crystal Palace an exhibition in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, in which the progress made by science during the reign is said to be well represented.

THE Rev. Professor Wiltshire has presented his valuable geological library, containing about 1,500 volumes and pamphlets, to the Woodwardian Museum, Cambridge University.

THE Drapers' Company has offered to erect a new building for the accommodation of the Radcliff Library at Oxford, at a cost of £15,000.

THE library building of the University of Iowa was struck by lightning on June 19th and destroyed by fire. The physical laboratory was on the first floor of the building. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000.

THE second 'International' *Congrès olympique* will be held at Havre during the last week of July. The subjects to be discussed are physical exercises and games in their relation to pedagogy and hygiene.

A RÖNTGEN Society was inaugurated in London on June 23d. Professor Sylvanus P. Thompson was elected President, and forty-four members were enrolled, of whom about one-half were made officers.

THE *Academy* states that the third part of the late George John Romanes' 'Darwin and After Darwin' is in the press. The subject-matter consists of post-Darwinian questions, Isolation and Physiological Selection.

A NUMBER of Swedish zoologists have prepared a volume of contributions to zoology as a *Festschrift* on the occasion of the eightieth birthday of Dr. Wilhelm Lilljeborg.

THE annual visitation of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich took place on June 5th, and the Astronomer Royal submitted his annual report for the year ending May 10th.

As we have announced, a census of the Russian Empire was taken on February 9th, none having been taken since 1851. The total population is now given as 129,211,113, having about doubled in a period of forty-six years.

AT the annual general meeting of the Victoria Institute on June 2d, Lord Kelvin made an address on the 'Age of the Earth as an Abode fitted for Life.' Lord Kelvin maintained the position taken by him thirty years ago, that this earth could not have been a habitable globe for more than thirty million years.

It is reported that Professors Koch's anti-toxin treatment for the rinderpest has proved to be of no value. Nine-tenths of the cattle north of Cape Colony have been exterminated, and it is feared that Cape Colony will fare no better. There is great mortality from fever in the region, supposed to be due to pollution from the numbers of cattle which have died from rinderpest.

THE *British Medical Journal* states that at the conference of Ministers of Agriculture representing the Australian colonies, recently held at Sydney, it was decided that the colonies combine in offering a reward of £5,000 to any person who discovered and made known a satisfactory remedy for the tick disease which has caused so much destruction amongst cattle.

THE New York *Independent* addressed a number of 'representative' men and women, asking what, in their opinion, was most characteristic of the period of Queen Victoria's reign. As might be expected, the replies differ greatly, one holding it to be the growth of democratic politics, another the security that has been given to the monarchy, one the grinding, bleeding system of rule in India, and another the growing attachment between the mother country and her colonial empire; but one-half of those who reply, including such diverse points of opinion as those of President Eliot and Madame Patti, hold that the most important characteristic of the past sixty years is the progress of science and its applications. In the same number of the *Independent* there is published an admirable article by Professor Newcomb on 'Science during the Victorian Era.'

THE General Secretary of the Italian Geographical Society asks us to contradict the report that Dr. Nansen did not lecture at Rome because the Society was unable to pay the expenses. The Society conferred upon Dr. Nansen its great gold medal, a silver medal on each of the officers and a bronze medal on each of the men. Dr. Nansen, in a letter from Christiania (April 21st), expressed his thanks for the honor, and his regrets for being unable to go to Rome to receive them, as he should have liked very much to do had his time allowed, as he hopes it will on some later occasion.

THE plans of operation for the United States Geographical Survey for the ensuing year, which were formulated by Director Walcott as soon as the Sundry Civil and Indian Appropriation Bills became laws, have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and the Survey's work in the several branches for the field season of 1897 and the fiscal year is now under way. Following is a synopsis of the sums appropriated for the Survey in the bills named and the purposes for which they are used: For topographic surveys in various portions of the United States the Sundry Civil Bill carries \$175,000; for geologic surveys and researches pertaining to the geology of the country, \$100,000; for the continuation of the investigation of the gold and coal resources of Alaska, \$5,000; for paleontologic researches, \$10,000; for chemical researches, \$7,000; for gauging streams and determining the water supply of the United States, \$50,000, and for the annual report of the mineral resources of the United States, \$20,000. There are also in this bill the usual allowances for engraving and printing, preparing illustrations, etc. In addition to these items, which relate to lines of work already under way and carry the same sums as are carried in the bill for the present year, there are in the Sundry Civil Service bill just passed provisions for new or special work as follows: For surveying the public lands designated by Executive order as forest reserves, \$150,000, and for surveying the boundary line between the States of Idaho and Montana, \$7,650. In the Indian bill there is an item for completing the topographic and subdivision surveys of the Indian Territory, \$100,000. This

has reference to the survey of the lands of the Choctaw, Creek and Cherokee Nations, which was begun in April, 1895. There is also in the same connection provision for the resurvey of the lands of the Chickasaw Nation, in the same Territory, \$141,500, or in all for the Indian Territory surveys, \$241,500. Of the provisions for new work above mentioned, the only one that is of special importance is that relating to the survey of the public lands designated by the President as forest reserves. This provision grows out of the prolonged contest in Congress on the subject of the disposition of the forest areas of the West, and the question of abrogating or modifying President Cleveland's order of February 22, 1897, setting aside a number of forest reserves. Congress suspended certain of these great reserves and the work is to be confined to these. There is to be a topographic and subdivision survey, followed by a survey of the forest areas. The appropriation for this work, like the appropriation for most of the Survey work, was made immediately available, and the work will not have to wait until July 1st. The delay in the passage of the appropriation bills will have the effect of shortening the field season of the Geological Survey a month or two and, it is presumed, will somewhat curtail the output of work, at least in some directions. The Indian Territory survey, which has been going on in the field and in the office all the year round since it was commenced, has suffered quite appreciably, it is understood, owing to the peculiar conditions governing it. The appropriation for this work for the year 1896-97 was practically exhausted in April, and for two months the work was under suspension.

PROFESSOR EDWARD L. NICHOLS, President of the New York State Science Teachers' Association, has, in accordance with the vote of the Association at its last meeting, appointed a committee of nine to consider and report at the next annual meeting on the following topics: (1) Science as an Entrance Requirement to Colleges; (2) Science Teaching in the Secondary Schools; (3) Nature Study in Primary Schools. The following are the members appointed: Leroy C. Cooley, Chairman; Albert L. Arey, George F. Atkinson, Anna B. Comstock, Rich-

ard E. Dodge, William Hallock, Charles B. Scott, Ralph S. Tarr, John L. Wilson.

WE learn from *Natural Science* that the sixth meeting of the *Nederlandsch Natuur en Geneeskundig* Congress, corresponding to the American and British Associations for the Advancement of Science took place at Delft, on April 22d, 23d and 24th. The general President was Professor J. M. Telders, and the five sections were presided over respectively by W. A. van Dorp, of Amsterdam; W. Kapteijn, of Utrecht; P. P. C. Hoek, of Helder; H. Treub, of Amsterdam, and K. Martin, of Leyden. The sectional meetings were held in the various laboratories and lecture-rooms of the Polytechnic School, in both morning and afternoon. Several of the sections had very attractive programs; among the most interesting papers in Section II. (Biology) may be mentioned one by Professor Hubrecht on 'Primates and Lemurs,' and one by M. C. Dekhuijzen, of Leyden, on methods of investigating the micro-organisms in fresh water. The Section for Physics and Chemistry had an able paper by Col. C. F. Geij van Pittius, on various explosives, and one by H. A. van Ijsselstein on an interesting form of telephone. The paper which formed the last of the series on Saturday was of special interest, a lecture by Professor M. W. Beijerinck, on luminous bacteria.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

It is rumored that a union between New York University Medical School and the Bellevue Hospital Medical College will not be carried into effect.

THE name of the Maine State College at Orono has been changed to the University of Maine.

Dr. J. L. GOODNIGHT, who has been President of the West Virginia University, at Parkersburg, for two years, and Dr. J. A. Myers, who has been Director of the State Experiment Station for nine years, have been removed by the Board of Regents of the University. It is said that this action is due to political reasons.

DR. JAMES WOODROW, on reaching the age of seventy years, has resigned the presidency of South Carolina College. President Craighead

and Professors Tompkins and Wright have resigned from Clemson College. President Craighead has been elected President of the College of Wisconsin. Dr. W. H. Hervey has resigned from the presidency of the Teachers' College, New York.

PROFESSOR A. C. ARMSTRONG, now professor of philosophy at Wesleyan University, has been appointed to a professorship in the department of history in Princeton University. E. M. Weyer, of the University of Leipzig, and M. Matsumoto, of the University of Tokio (Japan), have been made assistants at the Yale Psychological Laboratory. Mr. Muir, now of Halifax University, has been appointed to the chair of psychology in Mount Holyoke College.

THE American Society for the Extension of University teaching offers at the University of Pennsylvania a summer meeting from July 6th to 30th. Thirty-eight lectures are announced, and many of the courses will prove of scientific interest. Conferences on the teaching of geography will be led by Professors W. M. Davis and R. E. Dodge. Professor W. F. Magie will give two lectures on Mediæval Science. Professor J. T. Rothrock will lecture on forestry and Professor W. P. Wilson on Museums. In psychology, courses of lectures are announced by Professor Lightner Witmer, Professor J. Mark Baldwin, Professor E. B. Titchener, Mr. R. P. Halleck and Miss Laura Fisher.

THE New York Board of Education has announced the courses of study for the three new high schools which will be opened in September. Three courses are offered—classical, commercial and general. The first mentioned fills the requirements of the classical courses in the colleges and includes five hours in physics or chemistry in the fourth year. The commercial course requires two hours in physiology and four hours in biology in the first year and three hours in physics in the second year. The general course offers a larger number of electives. A student can take four hours in science in the first year, seven in the second, four in the third and four in the fourth. It is not clear to us why the student in the third year may take fifteen hours in languages and in the fourth year nineteen, while he is confined to four hours in science.